The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1871. NO. 250.

Subscribers to THE TRIBUNE in the district east of Sixth and between Twelfth and Twenty-second streets are hereby notified that J. Lorimer, lately the carrier, has been discharged. Subscriptions due must be paid at the office or to Andrew Anderson, now the authorized carrier and collector.

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WASHINGTON.

Passage of a General Amnesty Bill in the House.

Yeas, 144; Nays, 46.

The House Ku-Klux Bill Reported With Amendments in the Senate.

The Dark Side of the San Domingo Picture.

Additional Rumors Relative to the High Commission.

Speech of Earl de Gray Iat a Masonic Banquet in His Honor.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE HOUSE KU-KLUX BILL.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Senator Edmunds, from the Judiciary Committee, to-day, reported the House Ku-Klux bill, with a few immaterial amendments. The case of Pilsbpirt and Gold-thwaite having precedence, he moved to postpone them till the Ku-Klux matter was disposed of, but the motion was lost by one vote, and he succeeded only in getting his bill printed.

THE ALABAMA INVESTMENT.

Senator Hill, of Georgia, made an earnest but unsuccessful argument against the admission of Blodgett, striking his colleague-elect for moral and political offences. Mr. Blodgett's friends, Morton, Stewart, and others, claimed an opposite result to reply to Hill's charges, and did so at length.

ANTI-SECRECY RELATIVE TO THE KU-KLUX BILL.

The general understanding was reached that a vote on the Ku-Klux bill should be taken on Thursday. Senator Trumbull announced, on the part of the Democracy, that there would be no factious opposition. The chances are that the measure, reported in the Senate to-day, will pass, and that the House will at once concur.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL

will probably be finished in the House to-morrow, and the opinion is strong among the leaders that it will pass the Senate without amendment. Should such be the case, an adjournment can be reached this week.

THE GENERAL AMNESTY BILL

In the House, under the call of States, a large number of resolutions and two bills were introduced and referred. The most important was Mr. Hale's amnesty bill, which was passed under a suspension of the rules by a vote of 144 to 46. The bill was supported by all the Democrats and many leading Republicans, among them Messrs. Scofield, Kelly, Pitkesbury, and others, including the three colored members, Messrs. Rainey, Turner, and Elliott. Messrs. Poland, Trimble, and others, alleging there was no necessity for passing the bill, as the Senate would not act upon it, were greeted with applause on the Democratic side, which drew forth a rebuke from the Speaker.

SAN DOMINGO.

The State Department has just issued a volume containing the correspondence in relation upon San Domingo occupies a page and a half. The following portion is considered rather a favorable showing of the matter adopted by the Secretary:

"Order is grown on the northern side. The population is scarcely sufficient for the consumption of the country, but it has recently been augmented by 2,000 persons, 700 of whom are Cubans. These, I shall prove to you, are not engaged in insurrectionary movements, but are peaceful and industrious people. They are not permitted to engage in agriculture, but are employed in the cities, and I shall prove to you, also, that they will be permanently employed in the United States, as they have been for thirty years, was constantly employed in the United States, as they have been for thirty years, was constantly employed in the United States, as they have been for thirty years, was constantly

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PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING (Sundays Excepted) and Every Evening (Except Sunday) at TRIBUNE BUILDING, Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

Daily Edition, Eight Cents per Copy.

Sunday Edition, Single Copy, one year.....$2.00
Daily Edition, Single Copy, one year.....10.00
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Address TRIBUNE COMPANY, Tribune Building, Chicago, Ill.

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THE FRENCH REBELLION.

The Paris rebellion, or insurrection, or Communist uprising, or whatever it may be called best, it is to be hoped, nearly reached its close. It is the peculiar characteristic of the Paris extremists to assume that France must be true; that Paris is France; that the socialists and proletaires are Paris; ergo, that the Parisian mob is the "French Republic, one and indivisible." While the Prussians were overrunning France, capturing provinces after province, and army after army, the Parisian mob were furious in their denunciations of the aristocracy and of the wealthy classes, and conceded to the provinces the extensive privilege of fighting the Germans. When Paris was surrounded, they were vehement in their appeals to the provinces to rescue the city, but they did very little, if anything, to repel the invasion, or to defend Paris. When, to save Paris, France had to consent to peace upon such terms as she could obtain; when the last German soldier had marched out, then the Paris mob became valiant again; then it assumed the character of ruler of France; then it proceeded to set up Paris independent; then it insisted that there could be no government for France that was not within the walls of Paris, and holding office by the consent of the communes of that city. Constituting themselves a government, they seized some of the forts, and turned the guns upon the government which had saved the country, or at least its pieces; and men who could not have been induced to show themselves outside the walls to fight the Germans, sallied bravely forth to march on Versailles to depose the only political organization that stands between France and anarchy.

The conservative people of the city, the people of personal respectability and substance, are powerless; while the reckless and unprincipled mob, arms in hands, rule the streets. But the people of France have arisen to recover Paris. The government of Versailles has been able to collect an army and to drive the mob back within the gates, and at this time Paris is invested by a French army, seeking to recover it from the lawless men who have seized it. Recovered it is to be recovered so long as there is one fanatic held R, and will defend it, is not easily foretold. Bombardment is out of the question, but the world will justify the government in treating the actual participants in this usurpation with the utmost severity. These men are the bane of republicanism in France, and everywhere else. Their idea of liberty is the despotism of the street mob. No wonder that France instinctively recoils when a republic, founded upon such principles, and governed by such men, is presented to them. Even monarchy, with security to life and property, and peace and order, is preferable to Rochefortism, with a government of cut-throats, assassins, and agrarians.

COMMERCIAL CRISES.

The causes of commercial crises, or revulsions, are in much dispute, and the prevailing tendency among practical financiers is to attribute them to the spectacular economics, the fine-spun theories of learning fools. A couple of banks and currency, a scarcity or drain of gold, excessive importations, or a short crop. Mr. Bonamy Price, a writer of distinction on political economy, contributes to the last number of the *North British Review* an article on "Commercial Crises," which is clear, comprehensive, and convincing. He states that, in England, a commercial crisis is held to occur every ten years; and from the great crisis of 1824-5 down to that of 1866, England has been visited by crises in a manner sufficiently approximating that period to justify the designation. In the United States one in twenty years would be pretty correct. In 1817-18, and again in 1837, and again in 1857 we had commercial crises. But there were none in this country in 1827-8, nor in 1847-8, nor in 1867-8. Had it not been for the report of the country to run longer than until 1877 without the crisis, which, according to the current of English prophecy, is due there one year earlier, in 1876. In the first place, says Mr. Price, a commercial crisis does not result from merely monetary causes, such as the increase or decrease in the amount of gold or bank notes. Frequently the Bank of England will be convulsed to the point of suspension, and the stock of gold and notes give no sign of the disaster. This makes itself known only in the withdrawal of its deposits, and the simultaneous demand of its customers for an equivalent increased amount of notes. While the lines of deposits prevents it from emptying. Thus, in the crisis of 1866 in England, the quantity of gold in the bank in May did not vary one-quarter of a million from what it had been four months before the crisis came on, but the loans rose from £20,405,000 in the first week in May to £31,000,000 in the fourth week, or nearly $11,000,000. In the two suspensions of the Bank of England, since its reorganization in 1844, there was no distrust felt in its notes, but only an inability on the part of the borrowers to get enough of them to enable them to meet the demands of their creditors. This inability was owing to the fact that, beyond a certain sum, the bank could only issue its notes on a deposit of gold to an equal amount. This, of course, did not mean that all the borrowers, as each of them as had the gold did not need the notes. The crisis culminated when depositors demanded the repayment of their deposits, in gold or notes, to a greater amount than the ordinary channels of banking required the bank to expend.

Nor is a crisis the necessary or immediate consequence of a loss of national wealth, though there can never be a great crisis without that cause. Countries may, during war, undergo an exhausting drain of wealth and very bad harvests, yet with the rebellion was a notable instance of the same rule. A crisis is purely a phenomenon of banking. Without banks there may be loss, or even ruin; but there cannot be that peculiar and wide-spread disorder which makes up a commercial crisis. It was during these crises, it often seems that borrowers are real rich, not long time, can borrow at as low rates of interest as usual. It affects only borrowers from banks, and those who suffer from their inability to borrow. A bank is a medium through which those who have in stead of their expenditure offer to lend the surplus to those whose expenditure or investments have within their income. It is a place where those who have money which they do not want to use immediately deposit, it on the pledge of the bank that they may have it again on demand. Out of a very large number of customers, a certain proportion are depositing in ordinary times to a certainty, that only a certain share of these deposits will be called for. This share the bank holds in reserve. The rest, so nearly as may be safe, it lends to borrowers who are usually thirsty or daily dues, and the interest on these loans forms the chief profit of the banker. But from the first hour on the condition that it will be called for by lender from it on demand. The safety of banks, therefore, at all times, depends on the fundamental condition that nothing shall arise in connection with its affairs to create a suspicion in the minds of its depositors or customers. A single bank may, per chance, be mulcted through mania or panic by borrowing from others. But, if they do not lend the money which they have put by, and all depositors demand it, the bank must suspend.

Analyzing the analysis of the Messrs. Robarts' bank in London, it is found that they consist of 3 per cent of gold and currency, and 97 per cent of checks, drafts, or orders to pay money. An analysis of the aggregate deposits of the banks of New York city produces nearly the same result. Only the small change of the business done through the banks is currency; 97 per cent consists of checks, for which no currency is ever paid. The checks pay each other in the Clearing House. For instance: The country man who buys goods in Chicago at sixty days takes the goods in his store to sell to meet the note. Having done so, he transfers his check on his own bank, and, so far as this sale from the Chicago merchant to the country merchant is concerned, no money passes. But the Chicago merchant has recently indebted to the New York or Philadelphia jobber or manufacturer for the goods, and, on receipt, he remits his check to him. When the Chicago check reaches New York, it meets in the Clearing House a check transmitted by a purchaser of goods, and they pay each other. Other so that between Chicago and New York no money passes on these two accounts. This is what is meant by saying that the deposits of city banks are back up by at least seven dollars of checks per cent of currency. These checks do not represent currency that ever has been, or will be, paid. They represent commodities in course of exchange, of which the checks are mere memoranda or valuers. As Mr. Price remarks, "bankers are not dealers in money or cash, do not derive their resources from money, and may have occasion to practice for contractions of their business at a time when stock of money remains wholly unchanged."

Here, then, we arrive at the immediate cause of a crisis, viz.: that state of trade in which depositors will cease to furnish the means which will enable bankers to keep up their usual loans to their borrowers. These deposits may fall either from a falling off in the sales, in the profits, or in the production, which causes when trade is bad, when stocks of goods accumulate unsold, when crops are poor, when cotton is scarce and dear, and when there are no "unin vested savings" to be deposited in bank. These signs indicate either a loss of wealth or a failure to accumulate it at the usual rate.

But the wealth need not have been destroyed, as by war, nor even expended in ways in which, in the long run, it will prove unproductive. It may be expended in improving lands, or building railways, docks, canals, and the like, though they may in due time promote wealth, their first effect is to destroy it; to set an enormous mass of laborers at work for long periods, digging holes here and filling them up there, without adding a penny's worth to the consumable products on which the world depends for its support. In 1835, the crisis in England was brought on by the loss of the large amount of goods sent abroad, and capital expended abroad in new financial "bubble" enterprises, for which no good or adequate return ever appeared. In 1847, the destruction of values by the potato rot, the failure of the American cotton crop, and the cramp caused by excessive investment of capital in railways which were not yet yielding a return, and the failure of deposits which always produces a crisis. In 1849, railways had been constructed far in excess of the savings of the people available to pay for such work. In 1866, the destruction of the cotton crop, a ton supply by our war obliged England to pay several times more of other goods for the raw product, and to discharge many of her operatives. Mills, factories, and railroads were, for the time, a dead loss of capital.

Meanwhile, the traders, who rely on the banks for the means of trading, cannot contest those test causes as to the production, nor their effect forces them. They stop the mills whose united stream has been sent to flow through the banks to the merchants and manufacturers. But often the diminished production of the cross-examination of the undertaken when the country is in the height of prosperity, and when authors are growing rich out of them, and have no thought of producing a crisis. Trade is expanding, it is difficult to even speculate on any remedy for crises. Whatever causes tend to stop the production of wealth by a country on a large scale and to maintain its consumption of wealth at the usual rate, or sooner or later, produce a crisis. Great wars, failures of crops, heavy expenditures of wealth on doubtful or unnatured public enterprises, all tend to produce the result. When it comes, it occurs by means of the banks as an agency, and there is a disturbance in the money market as an incident merely. But the grand cause is some great, wide-spread loss of consumable wealth, or failure of productive industry.

THE LOTTERY BUSINESS.

Sensible and practical people are examining more than ever that business engaged in this country, are among the very worst of investments, taking into consideration the ratio of probable profit to the amount invested. Moral authorities also concur in condemning lotteries from their point of view; and this double condemnation, together with the fact that, in the great majority of cases, the vendor of a lottery ticket takes from the purchaser his money without any valuable consideration whatever, have served the law-making power in Illinois, as in most other States, to prohibit the business. These statutes are now pretty thoroughly enforced in Chicago, so far as any large surprises of sufficient magnitude to be known to the public are concerned. The various subterfuges which have been resorted to for the purpose of evading the law have been found to be useless, or have succeeded well, either in the courts or in the forum of public opinion. One enterprise of the sort—a most barefaced swindle, as was found on investigation—was recently quashed in one of our higher courts; and another, which aimed to disarm moral condemnation by promising to aid a needy public library, was promptly frowned down by both press and people; and the city which, five years ago, figured as the locale of the pattern "gift enterprise" of them all, now presents a most forbidding soil for the cultivation of policy dealers.

Lotteries, nevertheless, to be considered a good stamping ground for agencies of foreign enterprises—obviously because there is money and folly enough here to swallow a good many lottery tickets, and no home supply to meet the demand. Accordingly, we have had agencies here of late peddling the tickets of various lottery concerns hailing from New York, Milwaukee, Grand De Lac, San Francisco, and, perhaps, other towns. One of these—a New York concern—was driven out by the officers of the law; and the developments made a few days ago in connection with the drawing of prizes took place, showed that the thing was not suppressed a moment too soon. Among several barrels of checks put into the wheel and seized by the police about the time the drawing commenced, not a single prize was represented. The other schemes, chiefly in aid of local enterprises of a charitable character, had unbridled swindles like the New York co-operative dry goods arrangement. Neither are they of a sort to appeal to the pockets of anybody outside of the cities where they originate. The Milwaukee lottery, now waiting for Chicago patronage, for instance, is undertaken by a musical association of the former city, which is now endowed with from $50,000 to $100,000 worth of property, and which seeks to increase that endowment to $200,000. Accordingly, a lottery scheme has been devised, which counts upon selling $200,000 worth of tickets, and dividing $80,000 of it among the ticket-holders, reserving $10,000 for expenses, and pocketing the balance.

These glittering schemes are luring a good deal of money out of our city, and the worst of it is that the draft is mainly among the small cash and others of small means. And since the business is plainly prohibited by the State laws, it is a matter of surprise that the State's Attorney has not taken steps to check up the operations of foreign lotteries which have been flourishing among us of late. The law is not only against establishing lotteries, but against "keeping an office, room, or place for the sale or other disposition of lottery tickets;" and the recent decision of Judge Jameson on the case of the "Widow of Wood" is not likely that a single vessel would ever be built of imported iron. The American iron is of so much better quality for that purpose that, even if the duty were added to the selling and allowances which have been voted to him at Springfield, will be rolled up his sleeves and "with into these so-called "gift enterprises."

RIVAL.

The project is said to be very encouraging for extending the Dearborn & Indianola Road down, as a junction with the Junction & Missouri River lines.

—The Farmington, Fort Madison, Farmington & Southwestern Railroad Company have filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State. Creek, extending south-west of Fort Madison.

—The Burlington, Fort Madison, Farmington & Southwestern Railroad Company have filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State. The starting point of this projected road is rather undecided; being, at present, between Burlington and Fort Madison. The terminus is a point yet to be determined upon in the northern or northeastern portion of the State of Iowa. It is, however, stated in favor of the project Jasper, Story, and Hamilton Counties, Nevada, and Webster City, in a north-westerly direction, to the northern boundary of the State. The capital of the company is $2,000,000, and the Directors are D. D. Chase, A. G. Wilson, James Morse, S. N. Sherman, Wm. Venables, L. A. Woodruff, George Hahn, John Scott, James Hawthorn.

—The Agassiz *Post* says $80,000,000 rest of logs have been received at the mills on the Merrimac during the past winter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—New Orleans has contributed $60,000 for the benefit of the French sufferers.

—A call has been issued for soldiers, and two bears, convey two small rooms in Portland, Oregon.

—Thomas H. Dickinson, of Memphis, Miss., recently killed a cow, in which he found, near the heart, a pocket-like seven inches long.

—Professor Wurtz, of New York, has published, in the *Journal of Chemistry*, contains phosphorus enough for one ceremony two years ago, and that the Prussian bullets contain a little mercury, which is poisonous in the system. It is said that the explosive power of the cartridge; and that by the action of the gas produced at the moment of explosion the mercury is converted into a fine mist, which, entering the nostrils, produces the effect of which is to poison the blood if it comes in contact with a wound. The Professor suggests that the use of such cartridges be prohibited.

—The Lancaster (Pa.) *Express* says:

"The first of April in Lancaster County is a day of fun. Then the people pay off their old debts and the time for settling the accounts of the year. It is also the day for the sale of stock, and, as any article worth over $100 changes hands, it must be sold at public sale. Almost everybody sells out, and consequently this day is the busiest of the year. Many farmers move on that day, and are not ready to receive friends. The next day is the day for visiting and receiving. Then the people are at home, and the ladies make use of checks in transferring money from one bank to another. On the first of April the money is drawn from the bank in crisp notes for the use of the year. Many persons commence on the first of April to pay their debts, and a new and artificial joint was the result. It is said she can open and shut her mouth as well as ever, and even laughed at the joke herself.

—The distinguished Admiral, William Baron de Tegthoff, who died on Friday, was the son of an Austrian officer, and was born at Marburg, in Styria, in 1827. He studied at the Venice Naval School, and entered the service in 1845. He took part in the bombardment of Venice, and attained the rank of Captain in 1857, when he was sent to Egypt to improve the fleet of the Viceroy and of that country. The year following he received command of the corvette Archduke Frederick, and was sent to the naval exhibition at London, and visited part in the naval operations of the war against France. Soon after he was placed in charge of one of the departments of the Austrian Admiralty, and remained there until 1864, when he was appointed to Kiel, and, in 1866 in Port Count Bonin, and fifty-five years old. He was a native of Pomerania, having been born at Stolp.

—Mr. Frank Leslie, formerly a widow of Stephen C. Ballou, and a daughter of Mr. Peabody, of Salem, Mass., was married on Thursday, the 16th inst., to Mr. Frank Leslie, the well-known publisher, at the residence of the bride's mother-in-law, Mrs. Ballou, in Boston. The ceremony took place at the house of the bride's brother-in-law, Mr. Thomas H. Dickinson, of Mount Vernon Street. Among those present were Count de Bussel, and the American Minister, Mr. Pay and Mrs. Bigelow. The bride was married in her travelling dress, over the bride away, and Miss Blanche de Looney, the youngest sister, was the only bridesmaid.

—A young lady, the daughter of Mr. Isaiah Wood, of Hoboken, N. J., was recently severely injured in the face about four years ago, from the effects of which her lower jaw bone had to be removed. During the year or two she has been rendered more prominent by the artificial contrivance she had procured, which, however, was not at all pleasing in appearance, and "keep all of them well about the house," and "keep all of them well about the house," and "keep all of them well about the house,"

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...ceived to a Third ...ading.

...ate of the State House ...Bills.

ILLINOIS.

...to The Chicago Tribune ...Senate convenes.

...ill be the Speaker of the ...ill not fill the Cook County ...

...ill be the very reverse of ...the Senate, as the very reverse ...ew Hall; and the contrast ...which Messrs. Ives, Haines, ...Hunter, and two or three ...after half an hour had ...House Committee, Dr. Rex ventured ...

...ST INVESTIGATING BILL.

...ommittee met the bill for the ...Penitentiary was read a sec...mons who favored the measure ...ers were then opposed to it. ...bill necessary. Mr. Allen, ...ed that the bill was not ...ill did not apply to the ...ntleman from Jasper (Mr. ...) had been making the ...ing since the Legislature ...ntleman from Jasper to pay the ...Mr. Haines did not see how ...ill be in order to ...ill, as it now stands, ...ers, the Governor, the ...ney, and a Circuit Judge, ...ould not assist into ...

...ILL TO PAY THE EXPENSES OF ...

...ommittee on Claims reported ...ill to pay the expenses of ...Springfield, and two or three ...ttended the meeting with ...ttended the theatre with Dr. ...ll, chancellor, and ...ll, Secretary of State, ...ll, Auditor, and ...ll, Treasurer, ...ll, Superintendent of ...ll, Attorney-General, ...ll, Adjutant-General, ...ll, Quartermaster-General, ...ll, Commissioner of Public ...ll, Secretary of the Board of ...ll, Librarian, and ...ll, Messenger, ...ll, Assistant Messenger, ...ll, Janitor, ...ll, Assistant Janitor, ...ll, Fireman, ...ll, Assistant Fireman, ...ll, Engineer, ...ll, Assistant Engineer, ...ll, Watchman, ...ll, Assistant Watchman, ...ll, Gardener, ...ll, Assistant Gardener,

COMMON COUNCIL.

Regular Meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

Plan for Utilizing Prison Labor at the Bridewell.

The San Domingo Question Under Discussion.

New School Houses, Street Improvements, Etc.

A regular meeting of the Common Council was held last evening, President Heath in the chair. There were also present the following Aldermen: Bonner, Kinnickutt, Cox, Montgomery, Coy, Delaney, Thompson, Dempsey, Tenney, Sullivan, Batterman, Hinsley, Powell, (W. B.) Bailey, Forest, (Geo.) Bailey, Wiese, Wood, Cook, Mc-Cotter, Cushman, Gage, Gilbert, Rounds, Tyler, Schaffner, Carney, McGaffey, Mulcahy, Hoyne.

PETITIONS, COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

—A petition was received praying for the passage of an ordinance for the construction of a sewer on Fifty-second street from Lake Park avenue to the Grove; also praying for the passage of an ordinance to grade Lake Park avenue from Fifty-first to Fifty-second Block 19 northeast quarter of Section 2, 39, 14.

—Remonstrances were received from property-owners on Archer avenue against the improvement of the same by the construction of a plank road.

—A petition was received from property-owners on Archer avenue, praying for the passage of an ordinance for the construction of a plank road on the same.

—A petition was received from property-owners on Wentworth